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The Crittenden Press

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VOLUME XI

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEP. 25, 1890.

NUMBER 15.

LOCAL NEWS

Buy your cloth at Sam Gugenheim's.
Eggs of row, looking cheap at Sam Gugenheim's.
Novelty goods at Gugenheim's.
Novelty in dry goods at Sam Gugenheim's.
Nobby clothing at Gugenheim's.
Buy your boots and shoes at Sam Gugenheim's.
Don't fail to see my stock before buying.
Sam Gugenheim.
Hays will deliver your groceries.
An infant of George Beard's died Saturday.
J. H. Hillyard went to Evansville Tuesday.
John Vanhook has a new boy at his house.
S. D. Hodge, of Salem, spent Sunday in Marion.
H. H. Whelldridge, of Salem, was in town Monday.
Obe Parke has a fine new 10 lb. boy at his house.
The colored people had a festival Saturday night.
Don't forget Newton wants your poultry Oct 21 and 22.
J. H. Hillyard will not go into the drug business again in Marion.
Guy, little twelve year old son of Mr. H. B. Williams, died Friday.
The new Methodist church will probably be opened with classes.
Marshall Hughes has a girl baby at his house. The first arrival.
Miss Davis, of Kentucky, is a guest of Miss Nell Walker.
There is still a demand for dwellings as well as business houses in Marion.
J. H. Barnard's second still has friends in Marion. A good deal is being talked.
The town has ordered a dozen gas lamps for the streets. They arrived.
Miss M. H. Wiley and wife returned Sunday from a four week visit in Virginia.
Miss Lena Woods went to Salem Wednesday to assist Miss Ada Gilliam teaching.
Messrs J. W. and W. M. Freeman went to Louisville Saturday to look after their sheep.
And "Mow" went McGinty. Why? Because he didn't buy his groceries from Hays.
If there is anything in good groceries, big weight, and low prices, you should try Hays.
Mrs. J. H. Walker left for Atchison, Kansas, Tuesday, to visit her sister, Mrs. Fannie Lively.
Mr. A. C. Galt, of Paducah, was in town Wednesday. He is winding up the Alexander estate.
Messrs C. C. Dorr, R. Parker, J. Spence and W. H. Padon, of Salem, paid us a visit Thursday.
Hays will certainly convince you that he is the man to buy your groceries from, if you will try him.
Sam Gugenheim spent last week in Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville, buying his fall stock of goods.
A trial is all Hays wants. If his goods, treatment and prices don't meet your patronage, try another man.
Eld John Spurlin began a protracted meeting at Pine creek Monday. Services will be continued indefinitely.
Tom Guess, a farmer in the Salem Valley, sold one thousand bushels of old corn a few days ago at 15 cts per bushel.
Marriage licenses have been issued to R. E. L. Chron and Emma Plummer, W. H. Hodge and Mary F. Duvall, J. A. Crayne and Mrs. Orpha Cannon.
Mrs. Loring, the milliner, has employed a first class trimmer—a lady who thoroughly understands the business. She has just arrived from the city.
The "tending committee" of the Board of Trustees ought to do a little work. The streets, alleys, back yards, outhouses, etc could profitably be cleaned.
Bring me your poultry Thursday and Friday, Oct 21 and 22. I will pay the highest market price. Receive at Marion depot.
A. M. Hearin.
A stylish hat at poor man's price can be had at Frazier's, Shady Grove.

There is a rumor that there is not much in the county, and that the school fund can be counted on the fingers.
Mr. Chas. W. will build his new house on the corner of the burnt district, a fine lot. He will build a two story business house next spring.
Mr. J. L. Baker, of Paducah, spent several days in Marion this week. Two years ago he was a school boy at this place. He is now selling church and school furniture.
Misses Nettie and Lizzie Grass, of Salem, took the train at this place Monday for Louisville. They will spend two weeks with friends in the city.
Elder Green H. Belt was taken suddenly and violently ill while holding a protracted meeting at Freedom church last week, and had to be removed to his home in the Lewis neighborhood.
Mr. J. L. Ralston will begin his school at Lone Star Sept 29, 1890. He taught four years at Midway and left that school against the protest of the patrons—a good recommendation.
The Little River Association adjourned Friday afternoon, after an interesting session. All the churches except the Springs were represented, and the proceedings throughout very successful as well as profitable. The next session of the Association will be held with Macedonia church.
While in Freedom last week we called on Mr. Morgan, one of the leading merchants of the town, and found him busy opening and marking all his goods. He has a good stock and you will save money by trading with him. He will sell you goods at the lowest prices.
Rev. T. S. Galt, pastor of the Methodist church, had at his home in Kentucky Monday. He was a man of many good qualities, and his death will be deeply regretted by his numerous friends in Marion and elsewhere, where he was well known.
Mr. J. S. Smith returned from Kansas last week. He went to Kansas in the early spring, rented land and engaged in stock raising. The trip was successful and smooth, and he returned to Kentucky to resume his old business.
The Board of Trustees met Monday. A. P. Moore, chairman, reported the progress of the school fund. The report was satisfactory and the board decided to continue the fund. The report was also made by the collector, upon the progress of the fund. The report was satisfactory and the board decided to continue the fund.
Frank Summerville drove around to office Saturday to "show us" his new suit. J. P. Sullivan didn't have time to go out in the county. Frank has a fine suit. We are glad to hear that many of our farmers are getting more attention to the state of their stock than formerly. The last few years have witnessed a considerable improvement in this respect. A household ambition to excel in quality of stock is springing up among the farmers and is doing much good. The of horses are, however, pretty numerous, and it will take several years yet to eradicate them, but they are going and must go.
New Bank Building.
Marion Bank has purchased the corner lot upon which Hillyard's drug store recently stood, and will immediately erect a two story brick building upon it. The corner room will be occupied by the bank, and between it and the "Press" building will be three business houses. This building will fill up one of the ugliest gaps left by the fire, and it will be of a style and character to ornament the town.
Four Times Married.
Mr. Thomas George, a prosperous farmer of Livingston county, and Miss Louisa Lowry, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lowry, were united in marriage at the bride's father's Thursday night. Mr. George is but 20 years old, and this is the fourth time he has been married.
How Is It?
That Hays can sell you better groceries for less money? Because he knows how and when to buy.
Where Is He?
The Rev. John J. Lafferty, editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate, wants to know the whereabouts of Lemuel W. Powell, who once lived at Powell's Mill, near Cozet, Albemarle county, Va. Dr. Lafferty's address is Richmond, Va.

Dr. McGee will not be a candidate.
The members of the First Presbyterian church, and District Committee, having been advised by the State Central Committee that the State Central Committee of the First Presbyterian church of the First District, I hereby request the church members to attend a meeting of the district committee, at Freedom Monday, Sept 29th, 1890, for the purpose of organizing the district committee, and taking such action as they may deem best in regard to the election of a District Committee for Congress in this district.
Henry Burnett, Member State Ex. Com. First District.
Phrenology and Encephalography.
Prof. R. O. Davis, of New Orleans, has been delivering lectures at this place this week on Phrenology and Encephalography. He has had large audiences and has the people of Marion thoroughly worked upon these theories. His lectures possess considerable literary merit, besides the scientific ideas advanced. Hypnotism is a kind of sleep, said to be produced by suggestion, and this place of his lecture has produced the most interest in Marion. After his lectures he gives public exhibitions of hypnotism. While at the lecture, the subjects are completely submissive to the Professor's will, and entirely bereft of consciousness.
A Mother's Patient.
A mother recently placed her sick child in a patient's hands. The patient, a woman, had been sick for some time, and the mother was unable to care for her. The patient, a woman, had been sick for some time, and the mother was unable to care for her. The patient, a woman, had been sick for some time, and the mother was unable to care for her.

Mr. Bennett's Call.
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Twenty Minutes at Freedom.
Ye editor had occasion to pay the city of Freedom an afternoon call Friday. She is up and at it as far as business is concerned. There are sixteen business houses in the town and business is divided up as follows:
SOUTH FREEDOM.
D. B. Ferguson, hardware.
G. E. Caldwell, dry goods.
Sam Howerton, dry goods.
Joe Dehor, groceries.
Rice & Rice, groceries.
FREEDOM.
J. A. Garner, dry goods.
Deloe & Jacobs, groceries.
H. C. McGowan, hardware.
Dr. R. R. Morgan, drugs.
T. J. Morgan, dry goods.
T. B. Byrd, dry goods.
John B. Dorr & Co, furniture.
Jas Bagg, drugs.
W. B. Moore, groceries.
They are all pleasant business men and appear to be doing a good business, and are peaceful, contented and happy, shaking a poor editor's head as he walks by. Judge Garner holds the scales of justice as police judge, and we are satisfied that he is going to have that whole, between the new and old town, arrested, for it was true, and is certainly a public nuisance.
Henry McGowan, elsewhere a citizen of Marion, has plenty of work to do; besides keeping house, selling hardware, editing the Freedom Democrat of the Princeton Banner, he has a 4—, no, not boy, but big, big English mastiff pup to play with.
Walter Byrd puts great store by the fine country surrounding the town. He suggested the idea that Crutcher, Caldwell, Lyman and Livingston counties ought to unite and hold a big fair every year, and that the central point and place for holding it is Freedom. This is not a bad idea.
Dr. Morgan had been out to the Baptist Association the day before, and was telling how Elder Taylor's sermon on disputed points of church doctrine worried Uncle John Hillyard.
T. Morgan had been to the Association, and with a good grip on the buggy, told to the crowd, and for his trouble carries home a slug.
Sam Howerton is the hustler of South Freedom, and he seated on a cushion chair, while he wrote and for the readers of the Press, which will be found in another column.
G. E. Caldwell is the chattiest man in South Freedom. George has a fine milk cow, that he thinks a great deal of. She gives five gallons of milk per day, and if any man has a cow to beat this record he can have the blue ribbon.

NOTES.
If you want to buy hardware, cooking and heating stoves, saddlery, wagon and buggy harness, and all kinds of farming implements at bottom prices, go to McGowan at Freedom.
Get an "Acme" Harrow from McGowan. Take it home and try it, and if it does not prove satisfactory return it.
Road carts at very low figures at McGowan's, Freedom.
Don't forget it. G. E. Caldwell has got the best, newest and cheapest stock of boots and shoes ever brought to Freedom. Come and see them and get his prices.
Calicoes at 6 and 6 1/2 cents at G. E. Caldwell's, South Freedom, Ky.
If you want good goods, cheap, go to Caldwell's. He sells for cash.
The prices of boots and shoes have gone up, but G. E. Caldwell is selling at the same old prices. He has a very large stock and sells for cash.
Hats of all kinds at G. E. Caldwell's, cheap for cash.
Goods very cheap at G. E. Caldwell's for the next 30 days for the cash.
Go to W. B. Moore's new store for big bargains in everything. You will be surprised at his low prices. He will pay the highest price for produce.
For fall and winter clothing don't fail to see Frazier's stock at Shady Grove.
NOTES.
Farm of 88 acres, 3 miles north of Marion, on State road; 75 acres cleared and in grass and clover; 60 of the 75 good tobacco land. Will sell for \$1000; one third down, balance in one and two years with six percent interest; or will trade for town property in Marion.
J. M. McChesney, Salem, Ky.

Salem.
THE MORMON QUESTION.
Report of the Utah Commission for the Year Ending September 1.
Salt Lake City, Sept. 17.—The Utah Commission has forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior a lengthy report of its operations and proceedings for the year ending September 1, 1890.
The principal feature of the report is the recommendation of further legislation in support of the existing laws. After reviewing the elections held in Utah since their last report the Commissioner says:
"During the year there have been frequent expressions of the hope that the church would, in some authoritative and explicit manner, declare in favor of the abandonment of polygamy or plural marriage, as one of the saving doctrines or teachings of the church; but no such declaration has been made. There is little reason for doubting, so complete is the control of the church over a large majority of the membership of the so-called 'Mormon Church,' and a settlement of the much discussed 'Mormon' question would soon be reached."
"On the contrary, in all the teachings of the Tabernacle and the church organs every effort of the Government to suppress this crime is still denominated as a persecution, and those charged with enforcing and prosecuting the guilty are denominated as persecutors of the Saints. The church seems to grow more united from day to day under these teachings. At the general conference of the church held at Salt Lake, in April last, Wilford Woodruff, a disreputable polygamist was chosen Prophet, Seer and Revelator, and President of the Church, of whom three of latter day Saints in all the world; the first time since the death of John Taylor, in 1887, that that office has been filled."
"At the same time, George Q. Cannon was chosen as 'First Counselor in the First Presidency,' and Lorenzo Snow, as 'President of the Twelve Apostles,' all of them being disreputable polygamists."
"The Council of the Twelve Apostles and the high dignitaries of the church are polygamists, and all are reported to be open believers in the doctrine. Indeed, it is believed that no one can be promoted to office in the church unless he professes a belief in such a fundamental doctrine."
The report then quotes from speeches of President Woodruff, C. Cannon and others, in support of the assertion and continues: "It is the opinion of the Commission that nothing but the wholesome fear of the penalties of the law leads them to even make a pretense of obedience to it, in that there has never been any change in the gospel ordinances."
"The Commission is in receipt of reports from its registration officers, which enumerate forty-one male persons, who, it is believed, have entered into the polygamous relation in their several precincts since the June revision, in 1889. Counting them with one plural wife each would give fifty-two persons thus reported as entering into the relation forbidden by law, and said to be forbidden by the church authorities. The belief is also expressed that only a small proportion of the polygamous marriages are reported, as many of the registrars are members of the Mormon church."
The Commission recommends that the powers of the Commission be so enlarged as to authorize and enable it to issue instructions which shall be binding upon the registrars of its appointments in the performance of their legal duties. The report also recommends the enactment of a law similar to the Idaho Test Oath law, "believing that it would do more to put an end to the teachings and practice of polygamy than has yet been accomplished by the partial enforcement of existing laws."
In conclusion, the Commission reports what it said in its last report, "that, in this matter, the Government and Congress should take no backward or even wavering step, but should continue the active and vigorous enforcement of the laws, and the improvement of them by the amendment of such as would make them more effective, and by enacting such other laws, as experience may show to be wise and more efficacious to accomplish the desired end."

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LARGEST
EVER
KNOWN.

50
THOUSAND
PEOPLE

NEW
FALL GOODS

We have now one of the largest and finest selections of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Domestic, Tickings, Shirtings, Skirtings, Gingham, etc., ever on exhibition in Marion. From our variety you can not help being pleased.

We Lead 'Em

In all kinds of
STAPLE and
FANCY
DRY GOODS

NOTIONS,
And Ladies and Gents Fur
nishing Goods. Cents
Blanket Umbrella.

NEW
FALL STOCK

Boots & Shoes

Surpasses any thing of the kind in the town, and our

PRICES
ARE LOW.

SHOES! SHOES!

We still handle our own makes of fine custom goods and the celebrated Henderson Shoes, which has stood the test for years. Our Red School House is the King of all school shoes, and are guaranteed to be as represented.

HATS! HATS!

We can show you a large and well selected stock of hats of the new shapes and qualities. Don't buy any old hat wear when we can give you just the goods you need.

G. C.
GRAY,
CARVANYAN'S BLOCK,
MARION, KY.

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A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

Don't Give US Out, As WE Are Still IN THE LEAD, And Selling Goods LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.



In the County, and it will pay you to see us before buying. Come and see for yourself.

SAM GUGENHEIM.

FREDONIA DEPARTMENT

W. C. GLENN, Rm. A Agent

D. D. Maxwell was elected and ordained as deacon in the C. P. last Sunday.

Rev. Albert Wiggington preached here last Sunday night.

Miss Maggie and Fred Guess, of Hildreth, were in town Sunday evening.

Jimmie Ray has been on the sick list for a week or two; his brother, W. H. Ray, of Kuttawa, was out to see him one day last week.

Misses Mary and Orphaetta Wyatt are very ill of typhoid fever.

Three of Mr. Carey's family are down with malarial or typhoid fever. George and Sam Watts and Ira Hill, from near Hopkinsville, have been here at work, farming and carpentering for the past week or two.

Geo. Reilly is having a nice cottage erected in Kelsey. W. C. Glenn is the contractor.

C. N. Hyatt has the best tobacco barn in this part of the State, 50x60 ft and 35 ft high to eaves.

Ben Stokes and Charley Jennings are "hill lasses" for the farmers.

Most of the tobacco is housed in this community and a large quantity of worms left over for next year.

Charley Young was in town Sunday evening with two babies in the buggy with him, while Walter, who is somewhat nutritionally inclined, could talk to only one at a time.

Shilache is prevalent in this community. A non-barbarous doctor would be order just now.

Preparations are being made for a large acreage of wheat.

Geo. Adamson, of Princeton, attended church here Sunday night.

Miss Minnie Wilson of Bensalem attended church here Sunday night.

Stephen Bennett and family, of Lyon, have located in our town.

Dr. Rogers of hope ever turn here. Or will he be of any use to the crowd?

Henry Dorroh, of White Sulphur, was visiting in Crittenden Sunday.

Emmet Carey died Monday evening of congestion; he lived with his father on C. N. Hyatt's farm, and was the most industrious young man in that part of the county.

W. G. Glenn and wife were here Monday, on their way home from a visit to relatives in Livingston co.

MERIDIAN.

R. A. LaRue began his school here Monday.

W. P. Clemens and other parties are on a land trade.

Rumor is abroad that a series of meetings will convene here next week.

T. J. Hamilton has added quite an ornament to our town—a new store, "Reynard," in company with L. N. Clemens visits Barnett school house five times a week.

J. R. Clemens, an eminent lad of this community, and who has for a part of the recent summer been in the employ of L. Wolff, of Princeton, has returned home, and on Tuesday next will emigrate West, where he will make his future abode. He leaves a friend behind who will join him soon.

L. A. LaRue is also on a land trade. G. W. Foley wishes to dispose of his property.

Preparations are being made for the elopement of two unmarried lovers of our acquaintance near here. It matters not, now, to them whether their past life has always been perched by boundless pleasure or not. They have both vowed to one another that they will collect all these "letters" and affections that they have so frequently and freely displayed in the past. They both gladly forsake all for a reciprocal love. Both then, tranquil and happy, embark upon the matrimonial sea. Soon the two will go out together into the world hand in hand.

Though they launch out, governed and led by sweet promises, and an indescribable amount of manifestations, by the encircling of arms and the lavishing of kisses, fragrant with perfumes and roses, which is all designated (so books teach us) to make one forget himself and absolutely emancipate him from earthly things and make a plunge into sea.

What ensues all this? Ah, love! love! Such is not imaginary altogether.

but when reality is recognized fully the dark days dawn.

"Fate's hand may smite hard things which are tenderest."

Perhaps across the home threshold some shadows may fall that make life a misery, and you, troubled beyond expression, roll upon your couch and wonder what will come next. You realize your situation. You are not free now for everything that is touching in woman's confidence has been reposed in you. The perfect purity of a sinless and stainless life is yours to cherish.

Day sometimes different dispositions fall to agree and then a sensation is created, then true devotion is absent and then a separation is the result. A distasteful recollection captures each one accompanied by cold sarcastic uproofs. Ah, then where is your true love? "Good bye my lover, good bye."

But to all that are now traveling the pathway of "single blessedness," and who expect to forsake it soon, we predict may "soft winds blow for you and a perfect possession come to you as the gentle night dew comes to summer's hill."

Miss Ada Terry is attending school at Chapel Hill this season.

Stallins & Foley have just received a new line of hats, boots, shoes, and in fact everything that you need. So give them a call.

A MURDER MYSTERY.

It is solved by the Dying Statement of the Victim.

Identification of a stranger who was shot in a field in Madison county near a farm, is given by the dying statement of the victim.

Geo. Adamson, of Princeton, attended church here Sunday night.

Miss Minnie Wilson of Bensalem attended church here Sunday night.

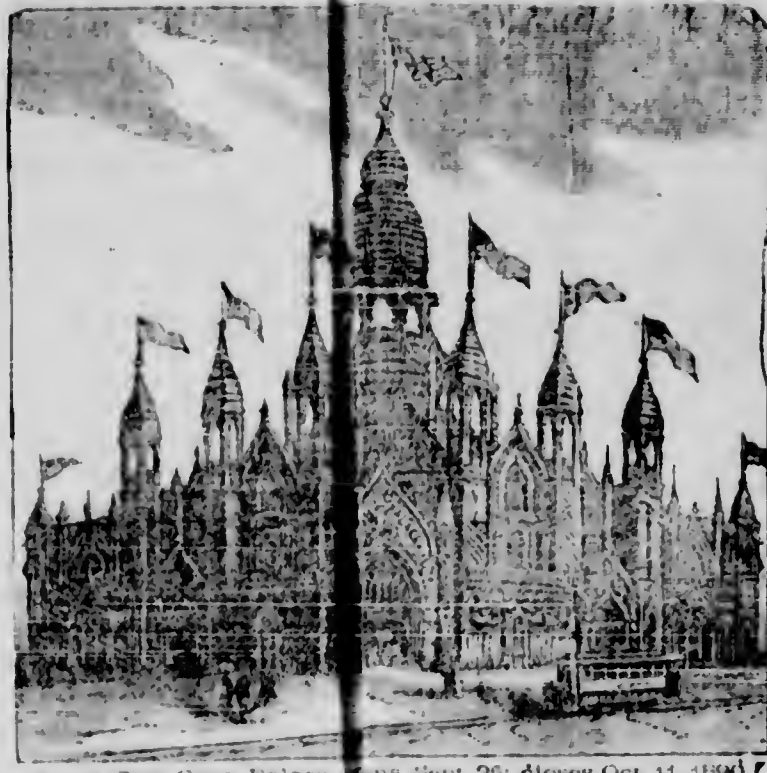
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Sioux City Corn Palace, Sept. 20, closed Oct. 14, 1890.

WHAT IS A CORN PALACE?

The Sioux City Corn Palace and there was never a corn palace outside of Sioux City. It is a palace of corn, and it is a palace of art.

High over the entrance of the palace is the national flag, and the building is a masterpiece of architecture, with its many windows and its central tower.

Over every inch of this wall surface are laid corn and kindred plants in architectural harmony with the many designs. The corn is employed in the state, the ear, the kernel, and even the husk has its decorative use.

All the grains of the field lend themselves to the beautifying of the palace. The walls are covered on the outside with ears of corn, and longhouses of corn, and on the inside with figures of corn cobs, and the most artistic possibilities are developed from year to year in building the face, and the production of flowers that are as startling as pictures.

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High over the entrance of the palace is the national flag, and the building is a masterpiece of architecture, with its many windows and its central tower.

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Radam's Microbe Killer Co.

Nashville, Tenn.

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable benefit I have recently received from the use of Radam's Microbe Killer.

I have been much troubled with chills and night sweats for months, and after trying a great many remedies to no avail, bought a jug of Microbe Killer and was completely cured in ten days.

Respectfully,
J. J. Smith.

Frankfort, Ky., March 15, 1890.

For sale by Hillyard & Woods.

And still that account of yours is unpaid. See our last warning.

Pierce & Son.

I cheerfully testify that after taking Microbe Killer for fifteen days I am entirely cured, after being sick two years with malaria fever, and during which time I contracted other diseases, flux, etc.

I was attended during this time by three of the best doctors at the city without being benefited.

Wm. Doherty.

10 Celeste St. New Orleans, Feb. 27, 1888.

For sale by Hillyard & Woods.

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Malaria produces Weakness, General Debility, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Contipation.

Radam's Tasteless Chill Tonic is a perfect Antidote for Malaria and removes the cause which produces these troubles.

Removes Biliousness without purging. Is as large as any Dollar Tonic and retails for 50c. Is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Try it, and you will be delighted. There are many imitations. To get the genuine ask for Dr. Acker's. Never fails to cure Chills. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Acker's English Pills.

It is surprising that people will use a common ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money.

Dr. Acker's English pills are a positive cure for biliousness and all liver troubles. They are small, sweet, easily taken, and do not gripe.

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FALL, 1890. FALL, 1890.

Sam Howerton on FACTS.

Everything that you need to wear we keep it, that is our business and nothing else goes. All the new dress fabrics, such as tanton plaids, stillian cloth, victory cloth, etc., all in the most beautiful designs, 10c to 16 1/2c per yd. Extra fine all wool 49 inch sage black and colors at 79c per yd.

STRICTLY IMPORTED GOODS.

The finest imported paid dress flannels 54 inch at 90c per yd; all other grades of dress flannels kept in stock, all shades and at prices from 37 1/2c for line 36 inch to 50c for 42 inch goods. Open and twilled flannels, 15c for all wool to 33 1/2c for the best Scotch flannels.

A BIG LINE. ALL BARCAINS.

The best country mills jeans, all wool, from 50c to 57 1/2c per yd. A big bargain in white, all wool blankets, \$3.25 per pair. Mens boots \$1.50 and \$2.00 for whole stock. \$2.50 per pair gets a corker. Shoe stock complete, every pair a bargain. A nice line of ladies and gentlemen's hats. 500 pieces of all silk ribbon to be sold at a bargain, all new.

CLOTHING

We have what you want. Mens suits \$3.00 to \$60.00 per suit. Boys and childrens suits \$1.00 to \$10.00. Don't fail to see this line of goods. We will treat you nicely whether you want to buy or not.

Respectfully,

SAM HOWERTON,

Fredonia Depot, Ky.

Fredonia Depot, Ky.

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FARMER AND PLANTER.

COTTON PICKING.

Work that requires Picking from Start to Finish.

The fall season has fully arrived, and with it its characteristic work. Ordinarily the cotton harvest will claim the farmer's attention as it is the gathering in of the results of the chief efforts of the Southern farmer. We have more than once sought to impress upon farmers the importance of picking the cotton from the seed, and while it is true that a failure to pick in the opening of the season does not interfere with or retard the further ripening and opening of the bolls, or the yield of the crop, as does the neglect to properly cultivate, yet the loss of the product by the dropping from the bolls, but more than all, the rapid deterioration in value as the result of combined exposure of the opened cotton to wind, rain, frost and dew, is a most serious matter. Of the several causes of injury to open cotton, repeated wetting by rain or dew and soiling are more dangerous than "bleach" or in the field plantation yearling. Many negroes have been written urging open farmers the importance of extreme care in the picking of cotton to reject the trash. Much of this advice is given by men who appreciate the value of a fine, clean, sample free from trash. The city cotton-buyer, anxious to secure a large lot of exceptionally fine samples, is free to give his advice. "Pick clean trash," and improve his fleece upon the city-buyer's sample free from trash. The city cotton-buyer, anxious to secure a large lot of exceptionally fine samples, is free to give his advice. "Pick clean trash," and improve his fleece upon the city-buyer's sample free from trash.

But every observing, practical farmer knows that the less trash gathered, the less baskets will be needed, and the more cotton will be left exposed in the field to be damaged by the next storm of rain and wind.

Our advice has always been to push the picking of cotton in the utmost. Offer all reasonable inducements and encouragement to the hands to gather the largest possible amount per day, and let nothing interfere with the work or impede it. Let the hands be paid for other crops, or work that can not safely be postponed.

The thoughtful farmer will look ahead and consider the pickers that must be done without fail in the time comes, and press the cotton picking now and all the time, with all the force that can be induced to take the field. Cotton picking is a work for which women seem peculiarly fitted. Their shorter stature and more nimble fingers give them an advantage that can not be easily overcome, for the otherwise idle negro women be encouraged to take the field.

THE COTTON PLANT.

The Plant and Purpose of the Plant.

The average life of the cotton plant is about seven months, with three distinct phases and purposes. During the first two and one-half months of the plant's life, its exclusive business seems to be the making and growing of bush or weed. At this time, every possible effort should be made to prevent the loss of moisture, either by evaporation or drainage (every practical planter knows that where there are moist spots the weed attains larger growth than on the surrounding elevations). Thus, our drains should be so constructed that no water should be allowed to escape during this period (unless it be too wet for surface culture), and the surface of the field should be constantly stirred, whether grassy or not. In this way only will we keep the moisture. At or about the end of two months and a half the plant begins to form its fruit; then it is that the physical condition of the soil should undergo a complete change, and moisture reduced by drainage length, and a cessation of culture as quickly as practicable, in order to induce evaporation. This decreases the temperature of the soil, which is an essential condition and requirement at the time of fruiting. The plant from this time on will continue to form, until frost kills it; but we do not wish it to do this, as the fruit requires a certain time to mature, and all bolls formed after the middle of September or there about are useless. Thus there must be another change in the soil's condition to check this disposition to fruit at this time, as a continuation to do so only absorbs from the plant that vitality which the fruit already formed requires for its perfection. And our drains should be stopped up to prevent the further loss of moisture, and the plant induced to retain the green and vital state of its woody fiber, as this condition gives it a more vigorous power and incentive to ripen its fruit more perfectly and sooner. Thus we see that by manipulating our drainage, we can have a practical system of underground irrigation that will enable us to better control the plants of the plant, and secure its more perfect development and yield. This system is perfectly simple, and can be accomplished with either open ditches or the drains. The period at which to open and close these drains must of course be regulated by existing conditions of each individual crop and the judgment of its owner or manipulator. —W. F. Holmes, in Dixie Farmer.

CARE OF MANURE.

A Prime Factor in Farming that Can Not be Overestimated.

It has been said that nature was my politics. I am proud to be highly complimented, for political politics well followed is filled with roofs, disappointments and ruin. Not so with manure. The more we talk of it the more we think of it, and the more we think of it the more interest we take in it, and the more interest we take in it the more we will try to accumulate and save; and the more we have the better crops we raise, and the better crops we raise the easier, better times we have. Many farmers run wild over politics and neglect their manure. The leading of this article never enters their minds that farms are failing and almost yearly the judgment is passed on some poor field, "Report unimmediately servant."

One of the main reasons why farming does not pay is the neglect of making, saving and applying manure. The first thing a farmer wants to know is when the morning is something to eat, and he would do but little through the day without food. Just so with your soil: it must be fed before it should be expected to perform its labor of producing a crop. The farmer forgets his land to grow crops year after year without food, and then complains that it does not produce enough to pay for the cultivation. The farmer must remember that for continuous successful farming the manure crop is the most important that the farmer produces, and should have the most care and prompt attention. But, instead, it is so needlessly neglected and wasted. In fact, the great majority of farmers do not consider the manure pile as a crop. It is only the measure by product left from

the results of farm operations, and they are entitled to great credit for making profitable use of it. But it is a crop susceptible of being worked and will grow both in bulk and quality, according to the degree of labor and care bestowed upon it.

In a general way farmers understand that a considerable part of the value of what they feed to stock goes to the manure heap, but neither the importance of judicious feeding or good feeding, nor their means are appreciated. Each year should be a study to learn how to make valuable manure possible. High feeding will not always do it, neither will keeping a large amount of stock to do it. In making manure for stock, keep no more stock on the farm than is needed to work it and grow stock that yearly increase in value. There can be fed such food as will cause all their needs and return to the manure heap either in plant food, or the crop just taken off.

Feeding of this stock is more essential in making rich manure, as well as increasing the bulk of the manure. Suppose, for the illustration, the most valuable food for the manure heap is available for crop. But notwithstanding this very few grow it, and feeding it all while still leaving the best food for the manure heap. The city cotton-buyer found that 1000 pounds of feeding absorbed the following weight of liquid: feed straw, 3000; feed hay, 2000; feed corn, 1500; feed oats, 1000; feed clover, 500; feed peas, 400. From this it seems that leaves are next to the most valuable material that can be had for feeding. Not only do leaves make a better feeding but have a great manure value in themselves. Nearly every man has some wood-land attached, and in that wood-land usually grow some forest trees that can be used for feeding. The wood-land and forest trees when there is not much else to do can be profitably employed in gathering up the leaves and feeding them. It is the best where they can be used as feeding for the horses, cattle and pigs, as well as spread thickly in the barnyard to absorb the liquid products of the manure which would otherwise be lost by evaporation and drainage. This feeding should be removed to a good place and formed into a compost heap, where fresh clean bedding can be put in its place. This should be done as soon as the leaves are gathered, when the leaves are out on the yard. Thus, D. B. Ward, in Southern Cultivator.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

An Excellent Pasture for a Leading

Strawberry culture is fast becoming a leading feature of fruit growing in the South, which, though strange, as it may seem, is carried on almost exclusively by Northern men who have emigrated to this great climate. The strawberry here is mostly cultivated in beds of from two to six feet wide, and are usually about the same as those found in the North. They are usually planted from three to four feet apart, according to the slope of the ground.

A southeastern exposure is preferred, where the sun will be free to practice its alchemy on the berries most of the day. The strawberry is a cross feeder, and a good appetite and digestion, and must have good lively soil. The most favorable is a sandy loam, verging to a clay. If not rich it must be liberally fertilized. Manure from the cow or horse is preferred, but the horse stable will do. Next to fertilizing the soil should be deepened. Strawberry roots have been traced two feet below the surface. The chief advantage in deepening the soil is to insure the plants against drought, their worst enemy. I have often seen them early in May languishing for moisture, the fruit trusses lying on the ground, the berries rising prematurely into little more than a collection of seeds. Again, I have noted the most favorable season grow has a short crop. The first berries being small and late, they soon dwindle till the last ones are but little larger than peas.

What would you think of going into a field when the berry season is about to close, and find the plants strong and vigorous, from six to twelve inches high, and the last berries as large as the first? We say again, be sure and have a deep mellow beneath the plants. The varieties mostly grown here are in the order named: Crescent, Cumberland, Nonpareil, Manishaw, May King. The latter is a new variety. Many others of the new varieties are being tested, and a new seedling has originated here which yields very fair, being large, late, very firm and good quality, in many instances eleven berries making a full quart. Wilson has none of all date. Sharpless is too soft to ship, is grown for home use, however. —(For Western Rural).

HERE AND THERE.

—We can't force people to buy what they don't want, so we must make the kind of better they want. The kind that comes just before the pasture season is once will get a good start for her winter's work.

—Grubbing may possibly do some good as a means of agitation, but the man who confines himself to grubbing is a nuisance.

—At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

—If you must cross a mountain, you will never do it while you sit at its foot and keep saying it is an awful job. Difficulties are like mountains.

—A good bull is more important than a good stallion, because a bull makes almost any sort of stallion will make a good horse, but a bull from a scrub bull will not be able to work in the dairy at all.

—An Eastern paper grows both eloquent and wild in its garden. It says: "When we stand in the garden and think that this little dot of the United States is ours, we would not exchange it for a Kingdom."

—The lemons that have been heretofore grown in this country have been available from the bitterness of their skin, but now varieties having sweet flesh have been introduced and are being successfully grown in many parts of Florida and California.

—The supposition that you can kill an interfering fowl, belonging to your neighbor, is erroneous. If a bird damages your garden, you can catch it and take it to the post-office and claim damages, but you have no more right to kill or poison your neighbor's fowls than you have to kill his horses or cows.

—To feed the poultry-house of red line, fowls with burning sulphur, in which has been placed a pound of old tobacco leaves, or a piece of common straw twice as big as an egg, the house meantime being closed perfectly tight. Insects can not live in this kind of atmosphere.

—Each complaint is made this year on account of eggs failing to hatch. The great thing to avoid, especially in August, is getting them too fat. If they are allowed to eat all they want, they will not lay eggs that are well fertilized. The strength of fertilizing germ has much to do with the ultimate success of laying strong, healthy chicks.

HERE ARE WE.

Read and Learn Facts

13 lb. Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.
Country Bacon Eight and one-half Cents.
Country Lard 2 do do do
15lb. C Sugar for one dollar
5lb. fat Coffee do do
Timothy Clover, Red Top Seed 25 percent
cheaper than any other house in 3 counties
1 set of Goggles for 25 cents.
1 set of Caps and Suspenders for 20 cents
1 set of Plats for 25 cents
1 set of Tans for 25 cents
1 set of Tailors pants for 25 cents
Nails 1-1/2 cts. 3 brines 25 cts.
Have the largest and best selected stock
of canned goods, brought before advance
and will be sold accordingly.

We will pay CASH, until further notice, for
1st. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100, No. 101, No. 102, No. 103, No. 104, No. 105, No. 106, No. 107, No. 108, No. 109, No. 110, No. 111, No. 112, No. 113, No. 114, No. 115, No. 116, No. 117, No. 118, No. 119, No. 120, No. 121, No. 122, No. 123, 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